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Poliophtila, *Sporophila*, *Catamenia*, *Phrygilus*, *Cyanerpes*, *Iridosornis*, and *Cacicus*. The northern races of *Phrygilus unicolor* are considered at length.—W. S.

Coale on the Birds of Lake County, Ill.¹—The separate before us constitutes Chapter XIV of a history of Lake County published in 1912, pp. 353–370, although this fact does not appear on the cover. It consists of a list of 269 species with brief annotations and records of rare occurrences and forms a very satisfactory county list.—W. S.

Roberts' 'The Winter Bird-Life of Minnesota.'²—This brochure is Dr. Roberts' first publication since occupying the position of ornithologist in the department of animal biology in the University of Minnesota and of the Natural History Survey. It is an excellent summary of the winter bird life of Minnesota, illustrated by a number of half-tones from photographs and a colored plate of the Evening Grosbeak. The species are grouped under the following heads, Permanent Residents 35; Winter Visitors 17; "Half Hardy" 12; Accidental 27, while in a summary at the end they are all arranged systematically in one nominal list. It would seem that the reverse of this method would render the list more easy of consultation, as it is much easier to find a species in a single list than to hunt for it in four, while nominal lists under the above headings could be better contrasted. However this may be a matter of opinion and in no way detracts from the excellence of Dr. Roberts' work. He has brought together a mass of valuable data and his list should be of much assistance to the ornithologist, the Audubon Society and the conservationist. The same paper without the summary and colored plate appeared a few weeks earlier in 'Fins, Feathers and Fur,' the official bulletin of the Minnesota Game and Fish Department, for December, 1915.—W. S.

Kellogg's Report upon Mammals and Birds of Trinity, Siskiyou and Shasta Cos., Cal.³—This report deals with the results of two trips into the Trinity, Salmon and Scott Mountains of northern California undertaken during February–March, and June–August, 1911, by Misses Annie M. Alexander and Louise Kellogg. A collection of 449 birds and 976 mammals was obtained which has been presented by Miss Alexander to the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology of the University of California. The greater part of the report treats of the mammals, but there is a briefly annotated list of the birds, with dates and localities where they were observed. This comprises 95 species.

¹ Birds of Lake County. By Henry Kelso Coale. [1912].

² The Winter Bird-Life of Minnesota. Being an annotated list of birds that have been found within the State of Minnesota during the winter months. By Thomas S. Roberts, M. D. Geol. and Nat. Hist. Survey of Minn. Zool. Div. Occasional Papers: Number 1, pp. 1–20, pl. I. February, 1916.

³ Report upon Mammals and Birds found in Portions of Trinity, Siskiyou and Shasta Counties, California. By Louise Kellogg. Univ. of Cal. Publ. in Zool., Vol. 12, No. 13, pp. 335–398, plates 15–18. January 27, 1916.

Another paper by Dr. Joseph Grinnell immediately follows Miss Kellogg's and deals with an 'Analysis of the Fauna of the Trinity Region of Northern California'¹ based upon the collection above mentioned. His conclusions are that the boreal element of the fauna of the Trinity region is nearest to that of the Sierra Nevada, with but little Humid Coast element, while the Sonoran "islands" of the region are nearest to the Sacramento Valley in their faunal characteristics. The Trinity region seems to show but very slight endemic individuality. These two papers form a valuable contribution to the series which Dr. Grinnell and his associates are issuing from time to time and which are rapidly assuming the proportions of a natural history survey of the State.— W. S.

Lincoln's 'The Birds of Yuma County, Colorado.'²— This is a very briefly annotated list of 164 species. Presumably it is based upon field work carried on by representatives of the Colorado Museum of Natural History but on this point the several paragraphs of introduction throw no light, merely stating that systematic work in Yuma county "was deemed likely to be exceptionally productive." It is to be regretted that some account of the expedition and a detailed analysis of its results do not accompany the list.— W. S.

Witherby's Report on the 'British Birds' Marking Scheme.³— During the seven years that 'British Birds' has been conducting its systematic bird marking scheme, 67,614 birds have been banded. Of the 59,847 banded to the end of 1914 no less than 1835, or 3.06 per cent, have been heard from. Several Swallows, a Sand Martin and a Wryneck banded in 1914 returned to England and were identified the following year, while a Martin banded at Kinnelhead June 26, 1913, was recovered at the same place August 17, 1915. Three Mallards banded in Great Britain in February were recovered in Sweden and Holland, in November and August following.

These are only some of the interesting records which this report contains, and it is deeply to be regretted that the war is so seriously interfering with the progress of this valuable line of ornithological work.— W. S.

Recent Papers by Van Oort.— Several recent publications by Dr. E. D. Van Oort are before us. In one he summarizes the work of the Leiden Museum in bird banding,⁴ giving some 47 cases of birds recovered

¹ An Analysis of the Vertebrate Fauna of the Trinity Region of Northern California. By Joseph Grinnell. Univ. of Cal. Publ. in Zool., Vol. 12, No. 14, pp. 399-410. January 27, 1916.

² The Birds of Yuma County, Colorado. By F. C. Lincoln. Proc. Colo. Mus. Nat. Hist., pp. 1-14, Dec., 1915. [Neither volume nor part indicated].

³ The "British Birds" Marking Scheme. Progress for 1915 and Some Results. By H. F. Witherby. British Birds, IX, No. 9. February 1, 1916.

⁴ Resultaten van het ringonderzoek van het Rijks Museum te Leiden. Ardea, 1915, pp. 119-126.